Match each definition with the correct term.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | number of individuals per unit area or volume | a. | population |
| 2. | change in the size of a population over time | b. | dispersion |
| 3. | maximum number of offspring each member of a population can produce | c. | reproductive potential |
| 4. | all members of the same species living in the same area at the same time | d. | density |
| 5. | relative distribution of individuals within a given amount of space | e. | growth rate |

Match each definition with the correct term.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | factor that controls a population’s growth | a. | exponential growth |
| 2. | growth in which population numbers increase faster and faster over time | b. | carrying capacity |
| 3. | the maximum population that an ecosystem can support indefinitely | c. | competition |
| 4. | contest between individuals for resources | d. | limiting resource |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | Four gray squirrels per acre is an example of population (**density, dispersion**). |
| 2. | Penguins in Antarctica are an example of (**random, even**) dispersion. |
| 3. | Eastern Meadowlarks in Kansas and New York are members of the same (**species, population**). |
| 4. | Humans have a (**higher, lower**) reproductive potential than shrimp. |
| 5. | Last year 2000 deer were born and 3000 died. This is a (**positive, negative**) growth rate. |

Listed below are the 5 statements about populations. Choose the term listed in parentheses that will correctly complete the sentence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | A population with a J-shaped curve on a graph is experiencing (**negative, exponential**) growth. |
| 2. | The carrying capacity of a cactus population is most likely determined by the availability of (**water, sunlight**). |
| 3. | The number of antelopes on the savanna is an example of (**carrying capacity, limiting resources**) for lions. |
| 4. | In a given pasture, coyotes will have a (**higher, lower**) carrying capacity than field mice. |
| 5. | Carrying capacity can be lowered by (**competition, unlimited resources**). |

Pick any three of the following terms and give one example of each:

1. Population
2. Population density
3. Population dispersion
4. Carrying capacity
5. Reproductive potential
6. Growth rate
7. Limiting Resource
8. Competition